The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

BENJAMIN S. JONES, EDITOR. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

From Olmsted's Journey in the Back Country.

A MISSISSIPPI SLAVEHOLDING ABOLITIONIST.

Yesterday I met a well dressed man upon the road, and inquired of him if he could recommend me to a comfortable place to pass the night.

'Yes, I can,' said he; 'you stop at John Watson's. He is a real good fellow, and his wife is a nice, tidy woman; he's got a good house, and you'll be as well taken care of there as in any place I know.'

'What I am most concerned about is a clean bed,' said I.

'Well, you are safe for that, there.'

So distinct a recommendation was unusual, and when I reached the house he had described to me, though it was not yet dark, I stopped to solicit entertainment.

In the gallery stood a fine, stalwart man, and a woman who in size and figure matched him well. Some ruddy, fat children were playing on the steps. The man wore a full beard, which is very uncommon in these parts. I rode to a horse-block near the gallery, and asked if I could be accommodated for the night. 'Oh, yes, you can stay here if you can get along without anything to eat; we don't have anything to eat but once a week.' 'You look as if it agreed with you; I reckon I'll try it for one night.' 'Alight, sir, alight. Why, you came from Texas, didn't you? Your rig looks like it,' he said, as I dismounted. 'Yes, I've just crossed Texas, all the way from the Rio Grande.' 'Have you, though? Well, I'll be right glad to hear something of that country.' He threw my saddle and bags across the rail of the gallery, and we walked together to the stable.

'I hear that there are a great many Germans in the western part of Texas,' he said presently.

'There are a great many, west of the Guadalupe, more Germans than American born.'

'Have they got many slaves?'

'No.'

'Well, won't they break off and make a free state down there, by and-by?'

I should think it not impossible that they might.'

'I wish to God they would; I would like right well to go and settle there if it was free from slavery. You see Kansas and all the free states are too far north for me; I was raised in Alabama, and I don't want to move into a colder climate, but I would like to go into a country where they had not got this curse of slavery."

He said this not knowing that I was a northern man; greatly surprised, I asked, 'What are your objections to slavery, sir?'

'Objections! The first's here,' (striking his breast;) 'I never could bring myself to like it. Well, sir, I know slavery is wrong, and God'll put an end to it. It's bound to come to an end, and when the end does come there'll be woe in the land. And, instead of preparing for it, and trying to make it as light as possible, we are doing nothing but make it worse and worse. That's the way it appears to me, and I'd rather get out of these parts before it comes. Then I've another objection to it. I don't like to have slaves about me. Now, I tell a nigger to go and feed your horse, I never know if he's done it unless I go and see, and if he didn't know I would go and see, and would whip him if I found he hadn't fed him. How would he feed him? He'd let him starve. I've got as good niggers as anybody, but I never can depend on them; they will lie, and they will steal, and take advantage of me in every way they dare. Of course they will if they are slaves. But lying and stealing are not the worst of it. I've got a family of children, and I don't like to have such degraded beings round my house while they are growing up. I know what the consequences are to children, of growing up among slaves.'

I here told him that I was a northern man, and asked if he could safely utter such sentiments among the people of this district, who bore the reputation of being among the most extreme and fanatical devotees of slavery. 'I have been told a hundred times I should be killed if I were not more prudent in expressing my opinions, but when it comes to killing, I'm as good as the next man, and they know it. I never came the worst out of a fight yet since I was a boy. I never am afraid to speak what I think to anybody. I don't think I ever shall be.'

'Are there many persons here who have as bad an opinion of slavery as you have?'

'I reckon you never saw a conscientious man who had been brought up among slaves who did not think of it pretty much as I do---did you?'

'Yes, I think I have, a good many.'

'Ah! self-interest warps men's minds wonderfully, but I don't believe there are many who don't think so sometimes---it's impossible, I know, that they don't.'

Were there any others in this neighborhood, I asked, who avowedly hate slavery? He replied that there were a good many mechanics, all the mechanics he knew, who felt slavery to be a great curse to them, and who wanted to see it brought to an end in some way. The competition in which they were constantly made to feel themselves engaged with slave labor was degrading to them, and they felt it to be so. He knew a poor, hard working man who was lately offered the services of three negroes for six years each if he would let them learn his trade, but he refused the proposal with indignation, saying he would starve before he helped a slave to become a mechanic. There was a good deal of talk now among them about getting laws passed to prevent the owners of slaves from having them taught trades, and to prohibit slave mechanics from being hired out. He could go out to-morrow, he supposed, and in the course of a day get two hundred signatures to a paper alleging that slavery was a curse to the people of Mississippi, and praying the legislature to take measures to relieve them of it as soon as practicable. The county contains three times as many slaves as whites.

A Georgia editor has received a basket and the following message from a lady: 'Mr. Editor, I send you some *Bell* pears the best you *Ever-et*.

HEARD SOMETHING DROP.

Once upon a time, 'Julius Cæsar,' by investing a 'quarter' in a 'ticket,' was admitted to the darky's seat in a circus, where he saw performed the admirable feat of riding two horses at once. 'Julius Cæsar,' then and there felt the first stirrings of ambition, and in mental exultation he soliloquized to himself 'dis nigger kin do dat same, an' he will too.' And straightway he put his resolve into execution. Getting up an old spavined mare and a rather unmanageable mule, 'Julius Cæsar' mounted them, with a long heeled foot upon the back of each. 'Julius' was in his glory! His 'trained' animals performed admirably until they came to a large mud hole in the road, when the mule 'shied' off beyond the capacity of even 'Julius Cæsar's' legs to reach. What happened is not very accurately described in history. But not long after the 'spread' of 'Julius,' his master came along and found that 'colored individual' in the puddle, scratching the mud out of his eyes. On being asked how he came to be in such a plight, he could give no rational account of it. All he could tell was, that he was riding the two animals along as nice as could be, when all at once he 'heard something drop,' and that was all he knew about it.

It will be so with Mr. Douglas. Mounted upon his two chargers, he got along very well until one of them 'shied' round the Charleston 'mud hole.' Little Dug, is found in a sorry condition, but can give no intelligible account of 'how he came so.' All he remembers distinctly is, that while he was successfully, as he supposed, ridding two hobbies at once, they 'spread' beyond the length of his little legs, and he *'heard something drop,'*—*Pomeroy Telegraph.*

HOW ABOUT FINDING FEDERAL OFFICE HOLDERS DOWN SOUTH IF LINCOLN SHOULD BE ELECTED.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, who has been staying with John C. Breckinridge for some time, writes of the marrow of matters:

"The impression entertained by some Northern people and presses that Major Breckinridge is a disunionist, and that his friends aim at a breaking up of the American confederacy, is entirely erroneous, and gross injustice is done Major B. by the circulation of such reports. Some of his warmest and most intimate friends have assured me that even in the event of such a calamity befalling the country as the election of Lincoln, they might be restive, but would not submit to the dissolution of the Union upon any pretext. "How will you fill your offices in case Lincoln should be elected?" I asked of a strong Breckinridge office holder in one of the adjoining counties, the other day. "Oh, there will be no trouble about that, sir; there are plenty of Lincoln men at heart here now, only they don't dare avow themselves." Some of these personages have actually begun to consider Lincoln's election a foregone conclusion, and are making their arrangements accordingly. The extreme Southerners will chafe under such a state of things, but that will be all, and the judicious distribution of the fat offices will serve as a soothing salve in many a severe case. I have heard some Kentuckians, strong pro-slavery men, declare that Lincoln's question is not so bad for the slaveholders after all; he would protect slavery where it is; that the present fugitive slave law is all they could ask, and it is only the want of fidelity among some of the States that prevents its execution; and that slavery will only go where soil and climate and the fitness of other things naturally direct it.

DOUGLASISM AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK.

We notice that the *Statesman* publishes without comment the telegraphic report of the Convention of the Young Democracy (Douglas) of New York, wherein, after passing resolutions indorsing Douglas, Johnson, and Popular Sovereignty, a resolution offered by S. D. Hunt, 'denouncing the personal liberty bill, and the extension of suffrage to negroes' met an decided an opposition that it was withdrawn. This is equivalent to an indorsement by the Douglasites in New York, of measures which have excited their intensest horror in Ohio. According to the Squatter Democracy of this State, last year, a personal liberty bill was tantamount to treason, and as to negro suffrage---to hint at such a thing was atrocious! Their brethren in New York take an opposite view of the matter. They vote down a proposition to protest against these enormities, yet we suppose the *Statesman* thinks this all right.—*State Journal.*

MANUMISSION.—Six very fine looking children, the eldest nine years, the youngest about nine months, all girls with the exception of a boy aged five years, were brought into Court with their mother, for the purpose of being emancipated. The mother had some traces of negro blood, the children had none whatever; on the contrary, they were of remarkably fair and delicate complexions, and had the hair and features of the white race. They were the slaves of Mr. Thomas J. Murray, of Lincoln County, Georgia, who has purchased for them a comfortable house and lot on Barr street, in this city, as a home. Mr. Stephen Coles had charge of the case in court.

ANOTHER CASE.—The emancipation papers of a negro man, aged twenty-five years, named August, the slave of Louise Mazeot, of New Orleans, were duly recorded.—*Cin. Com., Aug. 10th.*

SOUTHERN METHODIST SLAVEHOLDERS.—The presiding elders of the several districts embracing the whole territory of the Baltimore Conference, convened in Staunton, Virginia, on the 1st instant. The design of this meeting was to consider the course most proper to be taken by the membership of the Church in the bounds of the Conference, in view of the action of the General Conference at its late session in Buffalo. That body introduced into the discipline a chapter on slavery, which is very offensive to the Methodists of the Baltimore Conference. For two months past they have been expressing in various ways, their determined opposition to the new chapter; and it is a 'fixed fact' that they will throw off their allegiance to the body enacting it. The meeting at Staunton was merely to give this meeting of direction a wise direction. The result of their deliberations, we understand, was the recommendation of a convention, to be composed of one layman for each traveling preacher, to meet at the same time and place as the Annual Conference at its next session. So far as we know, this suggestion meets approval, and will, no doubt result in a concerted movement of withdrawal from the body, whose action is oppressive beyond endurance to Baltimore Conference Methodists.—*Washington States.*

From the Ashtabula Sentinel.

A LETTER TO WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS Esq:

DEAR SIR: I read your animadversion upon Mr. Lincoln, with some interest. The idea which you tacitly advance, that members of Congress hold to, and desire the adoption of all the measures contained in bills which they present, involves the reputation of all who have served in Congress. I do not answer you on behalf of Mr. Lincoln. I speak for the truth of history.

You state your charge as follows:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE SLAVE-HOUND OF ILLINOIS.—We gibbet another hound to day, side by side with the infamous Mason of Virginia. Mason's slave bill is based on that clause of the United States Constitution which provides for the surrender of slaves escaping from one *State* into another *State* of the Union.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the District of Columbia is not a *State* within the meaning of the Constitution. See Hepburn vs. Ellzey, 2 Cranch, 445. The District of Columbia is not, therefore, included in the terms of the Fugitive Slave clause. Whoever tries to extend the dominion of that clause over the District of Columbia exhibits only his voluntary baseness, can have no pretence of constitutional obligation, but Masons Mason, and stamps himself a hound of special 'alacrity.'

This deed, Abraham Lincoln, Republican candidate for President, has done! Here are the facts:

Extract from a bill suggested by Hon. Abraham Lincoln, to the U. S. House of Representatives, January 10, 1849. (See *Congressional Globe*, appendix, 22 Session, 30th Congress, p. 212.)

'Section 5. That the municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown, within their respective jurisdictional limits, are hereby empowered *to arrest and deliver up to their owners* ALL FUGITIVE SLAVES *escaping into said District.*'

Observe his proposition: it provides no safeguards, no jury trial; takes no care to prevent free men from being carried off as slaves. In these respects, it is worse than even Mason's bill. The municipal authorities are to 'provide ACTIVE and EFFICIENT means.'

You speak of Abraham Lincoln, as the candidate of the Republican party, for President. He holds that honor in consequence of having avowed his convictions, 'that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.' I presume you admit him to be honest, that when in power he will maintain this doctrine to the extent of his official authority. With this profession of moral and political faith, he stands before the public. You go back twelve years, find that he then proposed to introduce a bill containing a clause to which you object, and represent that clause as expressing his opinion, not merely at that time, but at the present day, in direct contradiction of his own solemn avowal.

I need not be told that you intended no misrepresentation. I know you were dictated by a desire to promote the cause of liberty and justice; that in your zeal you overlooked important historical facts, and adopted a course of argument unjust to Mr. Lincoln and to the public.

This remark is fully illustrated by the fact that you speak of the fugitive law of that day as being the one now in force. But you could not have designed to charge Mr. Lincoln with an intention to extend to the District of Columbia, the provisions of a law which was not passed until sixteen months after he ceased to be a member of Congress.

Again, I know that you and every intelligent man will admit that if Mr. Lincoln now holds the doctrines proclaimed by the Republican party, he should be judged by those doctrines, whatever may have been his previous views. Paul was an apostle at Corinth, and at Rome, although he had been a persecutor at Damascus. The consciousness of every man compels him to judge those around him by their present opinions, and not by those which they have discarded.

But you have brought before the public an item of history which should be understood by the people. It is due to truth that those who have labored in the cause of humanity, should understand the part which Mr. Lincoln performed in that closing session of the 30th Congress. To appreciate his action we must take into view some of those surrounding circumstances and facts which give character to his doings.

The Mexican war had closed by our obtaining from Mexico a vast territory, over which the Administration was seeking to extend the curse of human bondage. The free soil organization had been the means of defeating the election of Gen. Cass, and the Democratic party stood humbled before the country, but apparently more devoted to the cause of oppression than it had previously been. The Whig party, though tacitly pledged against the extension of slavery, was not relied upon. Experienced members well understood that when the contest should become serious and slaveholders should threaten, the conservative portion of that party would obey the behest of their Southern masters. Mr. Adams, so long relied upon by the lovers of liberty, had passed to his reward, and no man of his experience was left to guide their councils. Democrats and Whigs united in their efforts to suppress discussion in regard to the crimes of slavery and the slave trade. I speak not *for* Mr. Lincoln; I have no authority to do that, but I speak *of* him as he stands historically connected with that cause which is dear to you and me.

And so far as I have knowledge, he had not up to January 1849 given any public evidence of his adherence to the doctrines which now constitute the basis of the Republican confession of faith. He had been bred among slaveholders, educated in the belief that slavery was just, proper and necessary. He was the only Whig representative from Illinois, and while at home was surrounded by a pro-slavery sentiment but little modified from that of Kentucky. His party was just coming into power, while he was about to retire to private life, precisely at the time when he could have claimed the highest Executive favor that was due his State. He saw a few members standing aloof from the Democratic and Whig organizations, seeking by every honorable means to call attention of the House and country to the crimes of slavery. They were called "*agitators*" and the line of demarcation, which separated them from other members was well defined. These men were seeking to inform the country that in the District of Columbia, a Fugitive Slave Law far more barbarous than any that has ever been in force, in our free States was maintained in enactment by which free persons were seized and imprisoned, and after proving their freedom, were compelled to pay expenses, or be sold into slavery. The fugitive slave law of 1793 had become a dead letter upon our statute book, perfectly useless to the slaveholder, and I would that Mr. Lincoln, or any other man had been able to repeal the heathenish enactment in force within the District of Columbia even by extending the act '93 over it; and permit me also to say that Congress had as much power to legislate for catching slaves in the District of Columbia as within the States. The power to do either was an usurpation; and the small band to whom I refer were endeavoring to call public attention to the fact that our government had by Congressional enactments authorized the commission of revolting crimes, in the District of Columbia, in our Territories, and upon the high seas.

To effect this object, Mr. Palfrey of your State, asked leave to introduce 'a bill repealing all such acts and parts of any and all acts of Congress that sustain slavery or the slave trade in the district of Columbia.' The bill, if a law, would have left every slaveholder in possession of his slaves, and every slavedealer at liberty to pursue his occupation according to that [illegible]

[illegible] friends now advocate. But I trust that you nor any other man will charge Dr. Palfrey with such intent. His motion, (not the bill) was a blow aimed at that despotism which had held him and his friends in abject silence. He intended the country should understand that the slave trade and slavery in the District of Columbia was to be attacked, exposed, held up to the disgust of mankind; that members of Congress could and ought to speak out, to place the subject before the country, and to act against it.

On the 18th of December, your humble servant went farther than Mr. Palfrey or Mr. Lincoln. I asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill granting to the people of the District of Columbia the privilege to express by vote their desire to maintain or abolish slavery and the slave trade within said District. In presenting this bill I had not the most distant idea of passing a law that should leave the slave holder to determine whether he would hold slaves, or the slavedealer to say whether he would follow his accursed vocation or not. My object was the same which I attributed to Mr. Palfrey, and I determined to make my bill so acceptible upon its face, that members would not object to its introduction. In this I succeeded.

I obtained leave to introduce it. It was formally read a first and second time, and stood upon the question of engrossment, when a member from Mississippi, discovered that it gave the slaves the same right to vote that it gave the masters. This fact was announced, and there was a sensation among slaveholders and conservatives, and my poor bill was laid upon the table in double quick time. But my object was obtained.

Now, sir, when you or others shall judge me in the present, or in the future, let your opinions be formed by the *whole record*, by the surrounding facts and circumstances, by my words, *my acts*, my votes; but I pray you not to take the bill I then introduced, as expressing my opinions. This is the rule which in past time has been applied to statesmen of all parties, and I desire to be judged by it. Mr. Lincoln has a right to be judged by it.

The next movement on this subject was by our excellent friend Daniel Gott of New York. It was directed against the slave trade in the District of Columbia. He was more fortunate than Mr. Palfrey or myself. The slave holders had become nervous under the repeated blows given the institution, and some of them appeared desperate. Mr. Gott on introducing his resolution demanded the previous question, that being the only mode by which he could get a vote upon it. To avoid such vote a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, when Mr. Venable of North Carolina, addressing Southern members in an undertone called on them to vote against laying it upon the table, and to vote in favor of the previous question, "*so as to make every man North and South show his hand.* If this article should meet the eye of that gentleman I would assure him that to this day I feel grateful for the proposition he made. By the aid of Southern men we obtained a direct vote upon adopting Mr. Gott's resolution, and it was carried. It was an unexpected victory for the time being, but a motion to reconsider was made and the discussion postponed until the 10th of January. On that day Mr. Lincoln had his bill read to the House, and declared his intention to introduce it as an amendment to Mr. Gott's resolution; if the motion to reconsider should succeed. He stated that he had conversed with fifteen of the principle citizens of Washington City who thought that such a proposition would meet with the approval of *the people of the District.* He did not represent that the bill was satisfactory to those fifteen citizens, much less did he represent it as satisfactory to himself, but he did express the hope that it would meet the approval of the people of the District, and that was the apparent object of the bill.

But his conversing with the people of the District, the preparation of his bill, the avowal of his intention to present it, were important. By these acts he took his position with those who were laboring in the cause of humanity. He avowed his intention to strike down slavery and the slave trade in the District, to strike from our statute book the act by which freeman were transformed into slaves; to speak, and act, and vote for the right. He cast aside the shackles of party and took his stand upon principle. You speak of that act with great severity of condemnation. I view it as one of high moral excellence, marking the heroism of the man. He was the only member among the Whigs proper of that session, who broke silence on the subject of those crimes, which through Congressional enactments still continue to disgrace our nation and mankind.

I repeat I am not vindicating Mr. Lincoln. I know not that I speak his views. I only speak of those acts which have given the lovers of liberty confidence in him.

But those acts were ancillary to the exclusion of slavery from California. They were intended to prepare the popular mind for that event. At the period of which I am writing (1849) those friends of freedom who held seats in the House of Representatives were marshalling their forces preparatory to that conflict which was rapidly gathering around them.

Our worthy friend, J. M. Root, had introduced his celebrated resolution directing the committee on Territories to report bills organising governments in California and New Mexico, *excluding slavery therefrom.* On that resolution, Mr. Lincoln voted for freedom. The question was of absorbing interest. The advocates of free soil and free men felt their responsibility. The Democratic party were ability to carry out the design of extending slavery for which Texas had been annexed, and the Mexican war had been waged. The slave power had never been defeated on any important measure. Slaveholders were threatening a dissolution of the Union; timid men hesitated, conservatives begged and prayed the advocates of freedom not "to sever the Union," the radical Abolitionists cried "down with the Union," while wickedness and stupidity combined to charge members of Congress with the alledged political heresies entertained by the friends of Mr. Garrison. Amid these scenes, the friends of the slave in Congress were constrained to keep their eyes [illegible] carried and firm. In the hour of freedom's danger Abraham Lincoln was with them. On every call of the yeas and nays the official records show him at his post. Firm, cheerful, and true to his own convictions, he faltered not, but carried out in practice the doctrines which he enunciated by presenting the bill of which you complain. And even when Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet surrendered to what they supposed a necessity, and exerted their influence to induce members of Congress to give way, and accept an amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill organising a government in California *without excluding slavery*, Lincoln maintained his position, and with his associates, on that last night of the 30th Congress amid excitement and violence, resisted the influence of the out-going, as well as of the in-coming administration, and saved an empire from bondage.

Eleven years of subsequent study, thought and observation, have brought Mr. Lincoln to the satisfactory conclusion that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are *gifts of God*, constituting the *rights of man* for the protection of which, Governments are instituted.

In our Territories, in the District of Columbia, and upon the high seas, our Federal Government holds exclusive jurisdiction. There Mr. Lincoln stands pledged by every obligation that can rest upon him, to maintain to the full extent of his moral and official powers, these rights which pertain to the human soul. To the fugitive slaves, to the slaves in our Southern States, to the serfs of Russia, to the oppressed throughout the world, he stands pledged to the extent of his moral and political influence, to support the rights which God has given them. I am not aware that any man of any age has based his political faith upon truths more essential. They are the truths which all good men would gladly maintain.

Your friend,

J. R. GIDDINGS.

Jefferson, July 30th, 1860.

LINCOLN ON NEGRO EQUALITY.

The Democracy and Bell Everetts are circulating in Massachusetts the following passages, from the speeches of Mr. Lincoln, as printed in the 'Joint Debates of Douglas and Lincoln,' published by Follett and Foster, of Ohio. The object of the New England Democracy is to show that Mr. Lincoln is *not* in favor of 'Negro equality.'

'I have said that I do not understand the Declaration to mean that all men were created equal in all respects. Certainly, the negro is not our equal in color---perhaps not in many other respects.'—Page 62.

* * 'What next? Free them, and make them socially and politically our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this. * * * * We can not make them our equals.'—Page 74.

'Our opinion is, that it would be best for all concerned to have the colored population in a State by themselves. In this I agree.'—Page 125.

'I will say, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of *making colors or races of negroes, nor of* qualifying them to hold office, nor intermarry with whites; and I will say further, in addition to this, that there is a *physical difference* between the black and white races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality.'—P. 136, 193.

'I agree with Judge Douglas that he (the negro) is not my equal in many respects, certainly not in color---perhaps not in intellectual and moral endowments.'—P. 75.

'In that contest I did not at any time say I was in favor of negro suffrage---twice, once substantially, and once expressly, I declared against it.'

'I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races.'—P. 194.

'I tell him very frankly, I am not in favor of negro citizenship.'—P. 157.

We have been looking over the 'Debates,' and find these extracts to be veritable. Perhaps our Democratic brethren will give them circulation in this part of the world.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE WAY IT WORKS.

Agreeable to the Constitution, when the returns from the several colleges have been read by the Vice President in the presence of the assembled Congress, and it shall have been ascertained that no candidate has a majority of all the electoral votes, it becomes the duty of the House of Representatives to choose from the three numerically highest names on the list the future President. A quorum of two thirds is required for this purpose, the delegation of each State casting a single vote; and the successful aspirant must have a majority of all the votes. In the present Congress, the delegations as they stand would unquestionably distribute their votes as indicated in the subjoined table:

	Lincoln.		Breckinridge.
Connecticut,	1	Alabama	9
Indiana,	1	California,	1
Iowa,	1	Delaware,	1
Maine,	1	Florida,	1
Massachusetts,	1	Georgia,	1
Michigan,	1	Louisiana,	6
Minnesota,	1	Mississippi,	7
New Hampshire,	1	Missouri,	1
New Jersey,	1	Oregon,	1
New York,	1	South Carolina,	8
Ohio,	1	Texas,	4
Pennsylvania,	1	Virginia,	1
Rhode Island,	1		
Vermont,	1	Total	13
Wisconsin,	1		
Total,	15		

Illinois would vote for Douglas and Tennessee for Bell:—the delegation from Arkansas is divided between Douglas and Breckinridge:—those from Kentucky, Maryland and North Carolina are equally divided between Bell on the one hand, and a Democrat on the other. The vote in the House would therefore stand thus:

Lincoln,	15	Equally divided,	4
Breckinridge,	12		
Douglas,	1	Total,	17
Bell,	1		

[illegible] ted in advance of the election---so that seventeen votes only will be required to elect. It is certain that in the event of a failure to elect by the popular vote, Lincoln will go to the House, and it is almost certain that Breckinridge will also. Whether Douglas or Bell will be the third on the list is doubtful; but only one of the two can in any event be voted for.

Lincoln will lack but *two* votes of an election; while Breckinridge will lack *five*, and either Bell or Douglas would lack 16. It is obvious that neither of the latter could expect the whole body either of the Republicans or of the Democrats to come to his support, except under very extraordinary circumstances, and probably they would not do it in any contingency. The choice will lie practically between the other two; if one of them is not elected we shall have no President---but the question will go to the Senate, and that body will undoubtedly choose Lane to be the acting President for the next four years. The certainty of this result, in the contingency supposed, will have a great influence upon the opponents of the Democracy in the House. We think it not impossible that, as a last resort, to prevent the election of Lane, some one of the Democrats on the Illinois delegation might join the Republicans, and give the vote of that State to Lincoln---leaving him only *one* short of an election. Where he could get that one, it is not easy to see. Tennessee has seven Americans and three Democrats on her delegation; but scarcely any contingency can be foreseen in which her vote could be given to a Republican candidate. Kentucky has five Americans and five Democrats, and the chance of her voting for Lincoln is not greater. Maryland has three of each, H. Winter Davis, J. M. Harris, and E. H. Webster, being the three Americans---and North Carolina has four of each upon her delegation. It is not easy to imagine any contingency in which either of these States would vote for a Republican.

The chances for Breckinridge to get the five votes he would need are still smaller. Arkansas is the only one of the four tied States that would vote for him, unless possibly North Carolina might do so. But he would still lack *three* votes, and nothing short of downright purchase of some one American member on each of the delegations from Kentucky and Maryland, and of several on the Tennessee delegation, could possibly secure them for him.

It is clear, therefore, that if the election goes into the House, Lincoln's chances are decidedly better than those of any other candidate. And it is altogether probable that no one could be elected, and that the struggle would be carried on with intense and constantly increasing acrimony, until the 4th of March.—*New York Times.*

"WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE."

We perceive it is proposed to nominate for Congress, in New York, Gen. George P. Morris, so well known as one of the editors of the *Home Journal*. As an interesting French contemporary remarks, perhaps the best known production of the gallant and accomplished editor is that of which the title is given above. In case of his nomination, it occurs to us that the chances of question might be used in striking effect at the electioneering article against the Rail-splitter and his party---those showing the natural connection between politics and poetry! The impression of the verses against the ferocious woodman has undoubtedly affected the hearts of many thousands. Is it possible that human nature is so changed that its sympathetic emotions are to be now touched by a reputation actually derived from the peaceful, not pursuit of such a barbarous operation? On the contrary, the more virile the Republican candidate may have split, the less worthy is he of the gentle, the polished and the humane. This General is to be a candidate of the Democracy---he has already put into the hands of his friends a powerful weapon against the Republicans, in—'Woodman, spare that tree!—*Boston Courier.*

From the London [England] Times.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

On Monday, June 25th, an interesting meeting of the members and friends of the London Emancipation Committee was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, for the purpose of presenting to His Excellency the Baron de Frahne an address upon his leaving Europe, where he has resided for years as Ambassador to the Courts of France and England, and proceeding to his own country. The chair was occupied by George Thompson, Esq.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained that although the address they were about to present to His Excellency emanated from the London Emancipation Committee, yet it was not confined to that body, but was participated in by other friends of the African race then present. The Baron de Frahne, who was a member of that Committee, had long resided in this country as the accredited representative to the English and French Courts from the republic of his native land. He had, however, been recalled, no doubt for the purpose of occupying what was deemed a wider sphere of usefulness at home, and his place would be filled here by General Dupuy, who was animated by that patriotism and attachment to the cause of humanity and universal freedom which had been evinced by his noble predecessor. It had been thought proper to present a valedictory address to the Baron, not only as a testimonial to his own personal character and eminent services in the cause of liberty, but because he had been the representative here of a country and a noble race of men, whose history for the last sixty years had been most interesting; perhaps more so than that to be found in any other portion of the globe. In it was recorded the glorious struggles of an heroic people asserting and maintaining their freedom, against odds which would have justified the anticipation of their being utterly overwhelmed and reduced again to that condition of bondage from which, by their own gallant efforts, they had previously freed themselves. It would ever be a disgrace to England, notwithstanding the very different feelings now entertained by its people towards the Haytians, that the British Government for five years endeavored, happily without success, to reduce again to servitude a nation which had nobly rescued itself from slavery. For a long series of years Hayti was opposed in arms to the most powerful governments in Europe, and was endeavored to be trampled on by a very large portion of the inhabitants of Christendom; but in that unequal contest its people had not only established their freedom, but they had employed it in a manner which redounded to their credit, and which showed the capacity of the African race dwelling in that island for the enjoyment of that perfect freedom which was the right of every man. He (the Chairman) would not go through the history of Hayti for the purpose of bringing before the meeting the names of the great and good men whom that country had produced. No doubt they were familiar with the history of that illustrious man, Toussaint L'Ouverture, and of his successors, not all of whom, however, possessed his virtues and pre-eminent talents. Toussaint combined the qualities of the [illegible] of legislatory. No doubt all who [illegible] was familiar with the acts of his successors down to the present time, when the country had again become a Republic, and was reviving and flourishing under the Presidency of General Geffrard. The meeting was anxious that inasmuch as the Baron de Frahne had ceased to be the Ambassador of Hayti in this country, that having served as a representative of his own country here, he should return home again in a representative capacity, charged to convey to his countrymen the assurance of the undying attachment of the friends of freedom in Great Britain to the cause of freedom in Hayti; their deep and fervent interest in its welfare, and their desire to see that independence—so nobly achieved, so long and manfully maintained, and so well employed—recognized more than by mere diplomatic relations, by the cordial fraternity of all the nations upon the earth. In the act they were about to perform, they wished especially to administer a rebuke to no other country on the other side of the Atlantic, which, although owing its own origin to successful rebellion against lawful authority, to resistance to what it deemed the act of injustice of its then government—although boasting itself of being the Hayti, a republic—had to this hour never consented to recognize the independence of that State. The meeting was desirous also that one effect of the present proceedings should be to deepen the interest felt in the civilization and prosperity of Hayti—an island upon which nature had lavished extraordinary beauties, to which it had given the greatest fertility, and which only needed a helping hand to the ocean, union and encouragement of other nations, and an additional population to develope its resources to render it a great and important State in the family of nations, and to enable it to exert a very powerful influence on the present condition and future destiny of the entire colored race of the world.

Mr. Cheesom then read the following address:—

To His Excellency, Assistant de Frahne, Charge d'Affaires for the Republic of Hayti.

DEAR SIR:—We feel it to be a duty incumbent upon us to take advantage of your approaching return to your country to present you with an appropriate tribute of our respect and regard—a testimony which we believe will not be unacceptable to yourself, while we hope it may serve as an incentive to your children to tread in the footsteps of their father. It is with mixed feelings of pleasure and regret that we address you—pleasure at having an opportunity of expressing our admiration for your private character and for the services you have rendered to your country and your race, and regret that the tie which has existed for us is about to be broken by your departure from these shores.

From the formation of our Committee you, in conjunction with your esteemed colleague, Monsieur Lespinasse, have been associated with us in our efforts to disseminate the most advanced anti-slavery sentiments, and to bring the power of English public opinion to bear against slavery wherever that iniquitous system is still maintained. But our Committee has been of very recent origin, while your services in the same cause extend over a period of great length and importance—a period which reflects honor upon your name and country. These services, it is right we should state, include a series of admirable works which you have written in vindication of the rights of the enslaved children of Africa—works which have formed a credit to the Government of an island emancipating and carrying out an Act of Negro Emancipation. [illegible] to your own country, to both as a [illegible] such a private capacity, to enforce the great principles of justice, and to promote the general civilization of the people; and [illegible] your countrymen have always felt a deep interest in every effort made in this country for the amelioration of the condition of the African race. While on many occasions of this kind the opponents of our cause have endeavored to cast a slur upon the African race, it was not right for us to allow such statements to pass unnoticed. We had some reason to know that the African race was not inferior to any other race in the world. In the contest in which they had to engage, let them not employ angry words. The most powerful arguments for emancipation would be derived from the good conduct of the free Africans; it was by the civilization of Hayti and other countries where the injured race existed, that the slave-owner would be shown to be in the wrong path, and the Abolitionists in the right one. Let them, he would again say, look at what had been done, and take courage. When the chairman first went to the United States he could not find a room wherein to put his head; but when he went the second time, the largest halls were open to him, and he had no fear of being tarred and feathered. His example had borne its legitimate fruit, and raised up for the slave many friends. They must not consider whether the London Emancipation Committee was great or small, but simply what words were spoken, and what works were done by it. But whilst they fought the good fight, let them never forget that the spirit of evil was watching their movements, in order to counteract them if possible. They must, therefore, keep alive the spirit of good, in order to oppose the efforts of the bad spirit. The progress of civilization in a political community composed only of the African race would be a strong argument in favor of the freedom of the slave. That cause would be advanced or retarded by the manner in which they used their liberty. He had always believed that it was by improving his own country and race, by promoting education, by stimulating labor, and increasing the [illegible] to answer the great question, whether the African race was or was not worthy of being emancipated. However far he might thereafter be from the friends who had presented him with that address, his spirit would ever be with them, and their words would be continually present before his eyes. If he was grieved at being called upon to part from them, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he left behind him a gallant successor, General Dupuy, who would take as much interest in the work as he (Baron de P.) had done, and who felt the same interest in the cause of freedom. The appointment of that distinguished General to the London Legation was a just reward to him for the long and eminent services he had rendered to his country. The President General Geffrard had been raised by Providence for the salvation of his country; and by his appointment of General Dupuy to the Court of England he had shown that he knew how to place the right man in the proper place.

Signed on behalf of the London Emancipation Committee,

GEORGE THOMPSON, Chairman.
F. W. CHESSON, Hon. Secretary.

London, June 2nd, 1860.

The Chairman then rose and said that it gave him great pleasure to present the address just read to his Excellency. He (Mr. T.) did so with the most sincere gratification, because of the depth of the feeling he cherished towards Hayti. It was about thirty years since that he had had occasion to make himself thoroughly master of the history of that island, and to lay the facts connected with it before the public of this country and of the United States. When the philanthropists of England were engaged in the great struggle for the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies, they were constantly told to look at the Island of St. Domingo. He had done so; and having read all the works respecting that people and their struggle for freedom, he derived from the perusal an impression which he could never forget—of utter detestation of the injustice, cruelty, and wrong [illegible] displayed by them in bidding defiance to the gathered armies and navies of Europe, and which qualities had preserved to them to this hour the liberties, which more than sixty years ago they won for themselves. He hoped at some future time to have the gratification of seeing the Baron de Pradine return to England. It was with deep regret they parted with him, because they had had occasion to admire not more the discretion with which he had acted as a diplomatist than the cordiality he had displayed as a friend; his amiability of disposition, and the great amount of information he possessed upon all matters connected with his country, which made it a pleasure as well as a privilege to be associated with him. They trusted, however, that his successor would condescend, as the Baron had done, to recognize and become associated, in heart and in effort, with the friends of universal freedom in this country. He (the Chairman), though regretting the coming departure of that nobleman from England, rejoiced that they should have the continued co-operation of his esteemed colleague, Monsieur Lespinasse, the Secretary of the Haytian Embassy, whose continued presence in this country would in some extent compensate for the absence of the Baron, and who could constantly form a connecting link of friendship between him and them. They hoped that by his return to his country his Excellency might be able to render even some greater service than ever he had yet performed to that cause of freedom, which they all so fervently desired to promote. The address would show to his fellow-citizens of Hayti the estimation in which his Excellency was held here, and it was hoped that it would stimulate the son to imitate the example of the father.

The Baron de Pradine could hardly express his feelings for the kind expressions towards himself contained in the address and the speech of the Chairman. In a tongue which was not his own he always felt a difficulty in making a speech; but yet he must address them in English, as there were probably but few persons who could understand his own language. He was afraid that the kindness of the Chairman and the Committee had induced them to estimate the humble services he had endeavored to render to his country, and to the African race to which he belonged, too highly. The kind acknowledgment which had been made of them was the finest reward he could have required; and he trusted that it would furnish the strongest incentive to his children to follow in that respect in the footsteps of their father. For himself, he should ever greatly value the address presented to him. Looking at the length of time it had been established, the London Emancipation Committee might be said to have been of short duration, but its members were tried men in the cause of freedom. The Chairman, for example, was at the head of [illegible] that were laboring for African emancipation, while many gentlemen then present were but children. When nearly every voice was silent in America upon the wrongs of the slave, George Thompson went through the Northern States and proclaimed the duties of the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the African race. His words did not rebuke even him still. Much of the zeal he could ever manifest upon [illegible] grounds; for whereas, when he first went to this country, the Abolitionists could almost be numbered by units, they could now be counted by millions. When he visited the United States a second time, great was his astonishment and pleasure to see the multitude of good friends of the Africans who had sprung up in the meantime. When they reflected upon the good which had been done by this gentleman in a comparatively short time, they had reason to rejoice, for there never despair of a righteous cause; the good seed

SECTIONALISM OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A new distribution of the circuits of the Supreme Court of the United States is demanded for two sufficient reasons: first, to equalize the labor of the Judges on the different circuits, and secondly, to reclaim the Court from its present sectional control. The disparity in the circuits is now very great. The first circuit, Justice Clifford's, covers Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, with a population of two and a half millions, the second, Justice Nelson's, Vermont, Connecticut and New York, four and a half millions, the third, Justice Grier's, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, over three and a half millions; the seventh, Judge McLean's Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, over six millions; while the five circuits in the slave States, with five Justices, cover but seven and a half millions in all. With less than half the free white population of the free States, the slave States have five of the nine Judges. Texas and Florida in the South, and California, Oregon, Minnesota and Wisconsin in the North are not yet included in any circuit. Reckoning them in, the disparity becomes still greater. A reconstruction of the circuits is so evidently demanded by every consideration that touches the subject that there should be no opposition to it. If it had been sooner attended to, the country would have been saved the disgrace of the Dred Scott manifesto, and the influence of the court would never have been given to the support and nationalization of the slave system.—*Springfield Republican.*

COLORPHOBIA REBUKED.

LORD BROUGHAM'S rebuke of the insane and vulgar American prejudice against color, administered to Mr. Dallas in a playful allusion to the presence of a negro in the Sutherland Congress has excited the ire of the slaveholders and their tools, and been condemned as discourteous and insulting by those who hold the mere conventionalities of fashionable or diplomatic society above the interests of humanity and truth. The spontaneous cheers which greeted the allusion, however, showed clearly enough the feelings of the representatives of civilized nations in regard to the prejudice in question, and the lesson thus conveyed will not be lost in the quarters where it is most needed. As we understand the matter, it was not an apology, but only an explanation, that Lord Brougham subsequently made, to defeat the purpose of those who absurdly accused him of offering an insult to the United States through their Minister.

We observe with pleasure that the colored people of Halifax participated with the whites on equal terms in the ceremonies by which the people of that city welcomed the arrival of the Prince of Wales. The heir to the British throne, as he stood uncovered before the throng of children who greeted him in the familiar strains of the National Anthem, did not appear to be offended, nor even surprised, at seeing a considerable sprinkling of colored faces. The words of welcome, probably, were not the less grateful to his ear that the voices of negro children blended in the strain through which they found expression. In the procession was the 'African Society,' carrying banners on which were inscriptions like this:

"God save the Queen,"

who gives

"Liberty to the Slave"

and

"Freedom to the Captive."

What a contrast between the genuine spirit of 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' which characterizes the national festivities of the loyal subjects of the British Queen, and the vulgar, proscriptive sentiment of American Democracy, which denies to the negro the possession of any right that a white man is bound to respect!—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

AT READING, PA.

At a Lincoln and Hamlin meeting held at this above named place, Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, one of the speakers said:

"But we live for combating slavery here the Democrats."

In this, Mr. Lincoln presents us new doctrine, and digs it up to order. The idea that Democrats expect to be benefited and commended on account of their opposition to human slavery is a novel one. Will Democrats please to inform us when they have ever manifested any opposition to slavery? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the extension of slavery? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the admission of a slave State into the Union? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Fugitive Slave Law? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Dred Scott decision? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Ostend Manifesto? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Lecompton Constitution? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Cuban Slave Code? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Slave Trade? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic platform? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic candidates? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic party? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Administration? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Congress? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Supreme Court? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Legislature? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Judiciary? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature and Judiciary? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary and Supreme Court? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court and Cabinet? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet and Congress? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress and Senate? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate and House of Representatives? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives and Army? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army and Navy? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy and Militia? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia and Volunteers? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers and Police? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, Police and Fire Department? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, Police, Fire Department and Health Department? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, Police, Fire Department, Health Department and Board of Education? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, Police, Fire Department, Health Department, Board of Education and Board of Aldermen? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, Police, Fire Department, Health Department, Board of Education, Board of Aldermen and Common Council? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, Police, Fire Department, Health Department, Board of Education, Board of Aldermen, Common Council and Board of Assistant Aldermen? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, Police, Fire Department, Health Department, Board of Education, Board of Aldermen, Common Council, Board of Assistant Aldermen and Board of Councilmen? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, Police, Fire Department, Health Department, Board of Education, Board of Aldermen, Common Council, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Board of Councilmen and Board of Supervisors? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, Police, Fire Department, Health Department, Board of Education, Board of Aldermen, Common Council, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Board of Councilmen, Board of Supervisors and Board of Trustees? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, Police, Fire Department, Health Department, Board of Education, Board of Aldermen, Common Council, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Board of Councilmen, Board of Supervisors, Board of Trustees and Board of Directors? 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Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, Police, Fire Department, Health Department, Board of Education, Board of Aldermen, Common Council, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Board of Councilmen, Board of Supervisors, Board of Trustees, Board of Directors, Board of Managers, Board of Commissioners, Board of Inspectors, Board of Visitors and Board of Overseers? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, Police, Fire Department, Health Department, Board of Education, Board of Aldermen, Common Council, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Board of Councilmen, Board of Supervisors, Board of Trustees, Board of Directors, Board of Managers, Board of Commissioners, Board of Inspectors, Board of Visitors, Board of Overseers and Board of Governors? Will they please to inform us when they have ever opposed the Democratic Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, Police, Fire Department, Health Department, Board of Education, Board of Aldermen, Common Council, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Board of Councilmen, Board of Supervisors, Board of Trustees, Board of Directors, Board of Managers, Board of Commissioners, Board of Inspectors, Board of Visitors, Board of Overseers, Board of Governors and Board of Regents? 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of the American Mysteries, turned out in full regalia with music and banners, making a grand display, and marched from the City to the Fair ground under directions of Grand Marshal James Chittington, where sumptuous arrangements were made for the entertainment of the people. After the audience was somewhat stilled, Mr. W. H. Hanson delivered an oration, after which refreshments were served; the people then again assembled to hear something further of the great question of the day—Freedom and Slavery.

Dr. C. H. Langston of Oberlin, addressed the audience upon the soul crushing system of slavery. Between the two speakers the cause of the down trodden and oppressed was fully discussed, and the horrid form of oppression was justly exhibited to the cowards and dough faces of the north who protect and sanction that foul and terrible system. When we see the banner of America unfurled and floating o'er us, with its stripes and stars, when we look back upon the days which gave birth to the Declaration of Independence, and find in that document the undeniable truth that all men are born free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, we remember that our Fathers fought side by side with yours, that there is not a battle field from Maine to Georgia but has been drenched with our blood, and whitened with our bones. But do the colored people of the nominaly free states enjoy these rights of liberty? Does the poor slave of the South enjoy to-day the rights guaranteed him by the Declaration of Independence? Alas, no! His happiness is changed to the deepest bell! His liberty denied and taken from him to make more secure that of his brutal master. His whole life is embittered by that foul, and accursed system of slavery, which changes a living soul into a thing, and denies to man even the liberty of sheep or swine. But these and similar accursed things when committed by numerous Americans take quite a different shape and color, and why? Is it because the colored American is destitute of the attributes of humanity? Do not the cruelties arising out of the prosecution of this barbarous traffic fall upon a people with feeling and intellect like yourselves? Are we not capable of suffering the most heart bursting grief, enjoying the most exquisite happiness? Our hearts are sick and faint, when we behold the groaning millions of our brothers. We survey the South, and our eyes are wearied with the sight of down-trodden humanity, and might trampling upon right,—

Woe, unto a land, whose profit and whose gains,
Are built upon a system of manacles and chains;
And woe, unto that banner, whose stripes and stars do wave,
O're land that's so degraded, man calls his brother slave.

But we need not look to the far South alone for oppression. We see the strong trampling down the weak and defenceless here in the liberty loving North. There is a great work to do, both North and South, and who will do it? The pure, the noble and good. You who have the power in your own hands to rule the land for good or bad. Will you take a noble stand, firm as eternity, and show to all the eternal principles of humanity? Teach the nation the sacredness of man's right to himself and the brotherhood of humanity, and unveil to all the foul and terrible system of American Slavery. May we hear the blessed words sounding and resounding from your temples of worship, your halls of justice and learning, that you will never desist till you have released yourselves from the guilt and shame that is now upon you and have banished every trace of this bloody system from your boasted land of liberty, which has been so long a disgrace and dishonor to you.

Woe, unto a people, who sanction and uphold,
This God defying system of selling men for gold;
And woe, unto a nation, whose land is red with gore,
With Afric's blood that's wasted on many a southern shore.

Let all who are in the blessed cause still continue in their warfare against tyrants and slaveholders. Let us not despair. It is a great cause, and success will ere long be ours. Let us stop not, in all the pillow of pleasure until we have gained the recognition of our human nature, which for so long a time has shamefully denied us. Let our motto be, upward, onward, right on, though fire-eaters of the South and dough-faces of the North oppose.

After the addresses were concluded, the different Encampments and societies then reorganized, and marched to the city, and were dismissed for the day. A social reunion was held in the Colored Wesleyan Church at night, and thus closed our celebration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of West India Emancipation.

Yours for humanity,
J. GREENLY AMPEY.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

"PROVIDENCE HAS MADE ME AN ACTOR, AND SLAVERY AN OUTLAW."—*John Brown of Ossawatomie.*

SALEM, OHIO, AUGUST 18, 1860.

OUR MOTTO.

Principles, not men.

OUR CANDIDATES.

For President, TRUTH.

For Vice President, JUSTICE.

OUR PLATFORM.

Resolved, That "righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people."

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers will be received from now until the Presidential election at the rate of $1 a year for the Campaign paper, provided the subscriptions are for a club of five or more. Whether the subscription is for one week, or for the entire time intervening between now and the election, the price will be at the above rate. So please send in your names and money.

"THE SLAVE HOUND OF ILLINOIS"—GIDDINGS' LETTER.

The charge brought by Wendell Phillips against the nominee of the Chicago Convention has occasioned considerable fluttering among some of the professed abolitionists of the Republican party, and while it has not been attempted to meet the charge with honest denial, there has been no lack of explanations in regard to the act, and any amount of special pleading has been used for its justification. The *New York Tribune* ingeniously discussed a point which did not seem to us to touch the question at issue, and chuckled triumphantly because of its defence. Mr. Giddings has recently addressed a letter to Mr. Phillips in relation to the matter, which we have copied on our first page, and wish to call the attention of our readers to a few points therein presented.

While we have no disposition to say a single word which would seem to detract from the honor due Mr. Giddings for what he has done in behalf of freedom, his political affinities have more than once led him to place himself upon the side of the slaveholder. His efforts to crush out the Liberty party movement in order to secure the success of Henry Clay, and contending that such was the distate of a wise anti-slavery policy, is yet remembered by the handful who sustained James G. Birney. His defence of Judge Gholson and advocacy of his election to the supreme bench after he had been stripped of the character of slave emancipator, and stood convicted by overwhelming proof of being a slave seller, is fresh in the minds of all. And now we have a letter in which he attempts to whitewash the deeds of Lincoln, and by assertion rather than by proof, to establish for him a reputation which he and his conservative friends would be sorry to have fastened upon him.

Mr. Giddings refers to the fact that Mr. Lincoln has avowed his belief in the principles of the Declaration of Independence! This amounts to about as much as the avowal of such belief on the part of Stephen A. Douglas or ninety-nine hundredths of all the politicians of all parties in the Northern States. A similar announcement was made in regard to Judge Gholson; and however important Mr. Giddings may consider it that a Republican candidate has pronounced the Shibboleth of party, the thinking portion of community desire some better evidence of a man's anti-slavery character than a confession of political faith whose formula is as meaningless as is the reading of the Declaration of Independence at a 4th of July meeting of political hypocrites. Mr. Phillips, instead of contenting himself with this, goes to the political record of Abraham Lincoln, to which his friends had referred all enquirers who wished to know where he stood. It would of course be unjust to quote Paul the Persecutor to show the standing of Paul the Apostle. But while we have the testimony of Mr. Lincoln's friends, that on the question of slavery he is to-day where he was twelve years since, neither Mr. Giddings nor any other person presents any proof of his change, on the contrary, Mr. Lincoln has himself within two years put forth a declaration of sentiment which directly contradicts some of the assertions in Mr. Giddings' letter.

The items of history which Mr. Giddings has presented touching Mr. Lincoln's action in relation to the Mexican war and the territorial organization of California, Mr. Palfrey's bill against slavery in the District, his own bill in relation to it and Mr. Gott's bill against the slave trade, are all interesting and they possibly have a bearing upon the point Mr. Phillips made, but we confess our inability to see it.

When one is called to pass judgment upon a simple question of policy, it is necessary to know somewhat of the surrounding facts and circumstances; but when a bill is presented involving a moral principle, it needs not that its antecedents be enquired into, or the question asked as to its probable result, unless the doctrine be first adopted that 'the end sanctifies the means.' If the bill be in itself right or wrong, no one need go beyond its own record to decide its character. And whatever may be the rule of judgment 'applied by statesmen of all parties,' the people will insist upon judging their representatives by the bills they present, advocate, and vote for—all or either. They so judge Douglas and Johnson, and Breckinridge and Lane; and why should not Lincoln and Hamlin be tested by the same rule? To do otherwise, removes judgment from the people, who are not presumed to be acquainted with all the surrounding facts and circumstances by which politicians seek to justify themselves for the violation of principle. If a member votes against a Homestead Bill, the fact that he did so is far more important to his constituents than his reasons for doing it. If another votes to legalize slavery in Kansas for two years, the fact that he voted for slavery, is not destroyed by his plea that he did so in order to obtain the power to afterward abolish the system there. If yet another votes to establish a Fugitive Slave Law in the District of Columbia, the deed in itself is the same, no matter what ulterior object was in view.

The charge that Mr. Phillips represents—though unintentionally—the Fugitive Slave Law proposed by Mr. Lincoln as being the one now in force elsewhere, will seem a little singular to any one who remembers that Mr. Phillips gives the date of the bill as 1849, and it is fair to presume that everybody knows that the law of '50 was passed the subsequent year. And besides, Mr. Phillips quotes the law proposed by Lincoln, and comparing it with the one after adopted, says it is worse than Mason's. How any one with all this before him, can construe it into such a charge is indeed marvellous. Mr. Giddings says the law of '50 had become a dead letter. Perhaps so; and this may have been the reason why in Mr. Lincoln's bill the authorities of the District were 'empowered and required to provide active and efficient means to arrest and deliver up to their owners' these fugitive slaves. And Mr. Giddings further says, that the power to pass a Congressional law for the recapture of either in the District or States 'is a usurpation.' This may possibly be true. What then shall we say of Abraham Lincoln, who used the power in 1849, and in 1858 declared, 'the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional fugitive slave law.' What then shall we say of Joshua R. Giddings, who a few years since voted for Dunn's bill, extending the law of '50 over Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Giddings in branding such action as a usurpation, proves his candidate and himself alike usurpers.

The bill proposed by Mr. Lincoln in which is included the Fugitive slave clause quoted by Mr. Phillips can hardly with any show of propriety be called a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was a bill providing for the gradual extinction of slavery there in the event of a certain contingency, which was about as unlikely to happen as the falling of the sky, when everybody is to have such a good time catching larks, to say nothing of other birds. The bill contains many objectionable features beside the fugitive slave clause. It is objectionable in the first place, because it does not compel the enfranchisement of a single slave, in the second place, because it permits officers of the government to bring slaves into the District, and hold them there; in the third place, because it authorizes masters who emancipate their slaves, to receive for the same the full cash value from the treasury of the U. S.; in the fourth place, because it establish a fugitive slave law; and in the fifth place, because instead of Congress exercising the right of exclusive jurisdiction in the premises with sole reference to the interests of the people at large, it proposed to subject that legislation to the approval or disapproval of those of the District who might be presumed to be interested in sustaining slavery. Mr. Giddings refers in his letter to a proposition which he made to have the people of the District express by their votes whether they wished to maintain or abolish slavery, but his proposition gave to the slaves the same right to vote as their masters. We cannot say whether the readers of Mr. Giddings' letter would infer that Mr. Lincoln's proposition was similar, if they do, let them look at his bill, and they will find the expression of opinion was to be confined to 'free white male citizens.' One would hardly feel disposed to greatly glorify the anti-slavery of a member who should introduce into Congress a bill for the abolition of slavery in South Carolina, *provided* the citizens of that state should consent to let Congress do the work for them, nor would the bill be likely to be spoken of as a bill for the abolition of slavery in the Palmetto State. And yet such a movement would be as worthy of commendation as was Lincoln's bill, for in that, Congress practically laid down the right to legislate for the District, to take it up only at the bidding of its 'free white male citizens.'

The concluding portion of Mr. Giddings' letter sounds well, and would perhaps pass as current coin, had not Mr. Lincoln told us within two years that he 'was not in favor of negro citizenship;' not in favor of making them voters or jurors;' that 'Southern States are entitled to a Congressional fugitive slave law;' that while he would like to have the law of '50 amended, it should be amended 'without lessening its efficiency,' that if slave states should apply for admission, he 'sees no other alternative, if we own the country, but to admit them into the union;' that as a member of Congress 'he should not with his present views be in favor of endeavoring to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia unless it would be upon these conditions: First, that the abolition should be gradual. Second, that it should be on a vote of a majority of qualified voters in the District; and third, that compensation should be made to unwilling owners,' and 'that if Congress does possess the constructional power to abolish the slave trade among the different states, he should not be in favor of the exercise of that power unless upon some conservative principle, as he conceives it, akin to what he had said in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.'

Such is the justice and protection Abraham Lincoln would extend to the free and enslaved colored man, judging him, not by Mr. Giddings' letter, but out of his own mouth.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

The time fixed for the next Anniversary meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, is Saturday, the 22nd of September. This time has been selected with a view to the general interests of the cause, and the accomodation of the friends of the Society. The farmers will have finished their seeding, and although some Agricultural Fairs may be held at that time, it is believed they are in localities where but few of our friends reside. The weather will probably be pleasant, and the roads good, so that a large attendance will be anticipated.

Official notice of the place &c., next week.

OH DEAR!

For some time past the Republican papers have been ridiculing Douglas and some other of the nominees for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency, because they so far forgot what was due to propriety, and the dignity of nomineeship as to make political speeches. They will probably now be silent in regard to this matter, for at the Springfield meeting, Lincoln, even Abraham Lincoln, made a speech, and strange to say, not a single Republican has been found to hint at the impropriety of his so doing.

NONPLUSED.

The *Cincinnati Commercial*, speaking of the recent visit of the Chicago Zouaves to that city, and the desire of the people to treat them with due consideration says,

'There has been a universal desire to pay them the most generous courtesy, and the only difficulty was to know how to do it. Unlike all former excursionists,—State Legislatures, City Councils and civic dignitaries generally, the Zouaves don't drink. Their power of resistance in this regard has been severely tried, and has withstood all temptation. Some imposter, claiming to be a member of the company, may have deceived credulous persons and accepted bibulous offers, but we know from close observation that during the two days' visit of the Zouaves in Cincinnati, there has been no departure from the established rule of the company prohibiting every member from entering coffee houses, saloons or places of bad repute.'

When the Republican Legislature of Ohio, in company with the pro-slavery Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee visited Cincinnati last winter in their efforts to save the Union, they were treated to champaign and whiskey as a matter of course. Whether their conduct, or that of the Chicago Zouaves is more worthy of commendation will hardly admit of a doubt, even in the minds of rum drinkers.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE *NOT* SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

The Hon. F. T. Backus, who is a candidate for Congressional nomination in the district now represented by Mr. Wade, is being severely handled by some of his Republican friends, because he holds, That Congress has power to pass a law for the recapture of Fugitive slaves; secondly, because he is not prepared to denounce the act of '50 as unconstitutional. These two things are held to be, by many of the Republicans of his district, if not as 'among the gravest of crimes,' yet as disqualifying Mr. Backus for receiving a Congressional nomination. And yet the very men who oppose Backus are burrahing night and day for Lincoln, who has declared as emphatically as language will permit, that Congress has not only the *power* to pass a fugitive slave law, but that the southern States have a right to it; and that while he would have law of '50 somewhat amended, he does not desire to have it efficiency impared.

Please, gentlemen, use the same sauce for both your birds.

A VOICE FROM MARYLAND.

[The Republicans of Maryland have issued an address to the people, from which we copy the following passage:]

'The assertion, either so ignorantly or maliciously made, that the Republican party proposes by force to abolish slavery and elevate the negro to a social equality with the white man, we denounce as a most unfounded accusation. This party is essentially the white man's party. Its sympathies are enlisted in behalf of the white race, and its fundamental object is to protect and ennoble free labor. Our party receives the doctrine that the Federal Government has no power to interfere with slavery or any domestic institution of the several States, and declares the invasion by force of any State, under what pretext soever, to be amongst the gravest of crimes.'

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The friends of the slave will meet in Convention, under the auspices of the Marshall county (Iowa) Anti-Slavery Society at Minerva schoolhouse, Marshall county, Iowa, on Saturday and Sunday, August 25th, and 26th, 1860. All are invited to attend.

SALEM QUARTERLY MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

Will hold its next session at Fairfield, commencing Sunday, August 19th 1860, at 11 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

ESTHER HARRIS, } *Clerks.*
ISAAC TRESCOTT. }

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Will our friends send in their orders for REDPATH'S LIFE OF JOHN BROWN. Price 1.00.

THE RESOURCES OF TEXAS, showing how the rights of northern men are trampled upon by the South—a pamphlet which Republicans would find a good campaign document, price 10 cents.

THE RIGHT WAY THE SAFE WAY, by Lydia Maria Child, showing the beneficial results of emancipation in the West Indies and elsewhere, price 10 cents.

We have also other pamphlets and tracts on hand, some for sale, and some for gratuitous distribution.

☞ Since my announcement of the new rural discovery for the cure of Neuralgia, Ague, &c., several persons have called on me personally; some from a distance, costing them more than I charge for the remedy. For the reason that after receiving it each one has found this a useless expense of time and money. I will say again as I tried to make plain before, it can be sent by mail and the plant is so well known and the application so simple, that no one can fail in its proper application. I will hereafter trust to sending it for $1.50 to any one at a distance who needs it, who will promise to send me the other $1.50 as soon as an effectual cure is performed. See third page of No. 706 to 709 of this paper. J. D. C.

Columbiana, Ohio, July 28, 1860.

[Put this in your pocket till you need it.]

All who are afflicted with the Ague, Neuralgia, or Rheumatism *shall be* cured, and all who are well, and idle or travelling, and would know how they can make from $50 to $150 per month and be *doing good* can do so by inclosing me $1 25 for the new rural discovery, by a farmer's wife. (see *Bugle* 706 to 709). That it might go into every family, I have purchased the right to myself now till November, and will send it hereafter for $1 25. This is the most simple discovery of this age, mark this, and each day, or mail, how brings news of the highest satisfaction and most astonishing cures. One man who had been confined to his home for nine months, was at once enabled to walk to town, three miles, and pass the day. The above diseases are all alike cured by simply placing a *poultice* of a simple innocent vegetable upon the pulse of the wrist on going to rest at night. It is harmless, and every body in the country ten years old knows it and can find it and apply it in twenty minutes when at home. Dont think because this is an age of much humbuggery, all are humbugs, and let pass a greatly desired charm.

Editors inserting this *once* will receive full particulars by return mail. J. D. COPLAND.

Columbiana, Ohio, Aug 16, 1860.

SALEM, August 1st, 1860.

We would most respectfully inform you, that we have this day commenced our

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

OR

CLOSING OUT SALES,

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

REMNANTS, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.

Sales to continue during the month, in which time we feel determined to close out the above stock, preparatory to receiving New Fall Goods. An early call is solicited.

Yours, Truly,
J. & L. SCHILLING.

MRS. H. F. M. BROWN,

288 SUPERIOR ST., CLEVELAND, O.

Has for sale

ECHOES OF HARPER'S FERRY.—preches, Sermons, Letters, Poems and other utterances of the leading minds of America and Europe, called orth by John Brown's Invasion of Virginia.

She will send it, postage paid, on the receipt of $1 25.

July 14, 1860.—tf.

BROADWAY

CLOTH & CLOTHING HOUSE,

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO.

[SIGN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.]

The Largest and Cheapest Clothing House in the country! Our large assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing is all of our own make, and made up of Goods bought directly of the Manufacturers and Importers, and all articles are Guaranteed as Represented to the purchaser. Our stock of Furnishing Goods comprises everything in the line.

Men and Boys. We have constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Seasonable Piece Goods of Every description, adapted to Men's and Boy's Wear, which we will sell by the yard, or make up to order in a superior manner. It is well known that our Cutter, Mr. Cowen, stands unsurpassed in his profession, and that we keep the best workmen to make up our work. Our motto is "*Ready Pay—Quick Sales and Small Profits!*" Goods received from the East weekly. Fashions received monthly.

N. B.—We have opened a House at

ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO,

in the new and elegant store-room, west end of the Buckeye House, where Goods can be bought at the same low rates as at our house in Salem.

We thank the Public for their past liberal patronage and shall use every exertion to merit its continuance and increase.

H. WEEKS & CO.,
Sign of the American Flag.

May 16, 859.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO BUGLE,

☞ $1.50 *PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.*☜

☞ ISAAC TRESCOTT is duly authorized to receive all monies on account of subscriptions to the Bugle.

THE BUGLE can be obtained every Friday, at Isaac Trescott's Book Store on Main street, Salem, O.

☞ FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS is authorized to obtain subscribers for the Bugle, and to receipt for any monies paid on account of the paper.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING WEST.

Fast Line leaves	Pittsburg,	1.00 a m
" " "	Columbiana	3.28 a m
" " "	Salem	3.54 a m
" " "	Alliance	4.22 a m
Arrived at Crestline		8.40 a m
Mail Train Leaves	Pittsburg	8.15 a m
" " "	Columbia	11.22 a m
" " "	Salem	11.54 a m
" " "	Alliance	12.45 p m
Arrives at Crestline		5.40 p m
Express Train Leaves	Pittsburg	12.45 p m
" " "	Columbiana	3.28 p m
" " "	Salem	3.40 p m
" " "	Alliance	4.25 p m
Arrives at Crestline		8.30 p m

GOING EAST.

Express Train Leaves	Crestline	6.15 p m
" " "	Alliance	10.30 p m
" " "	Salem	11.00 p m
" " "	Columbiana	11.23 p m
Arrives at	Pittsburgh	2.15 a m.
Mail Train Leaves	Crestline	6.45 a m
" " "	Alliance	11.20 a m
" " "	Salem	11.54 a m
" " "	Columbiana	12.18 p m
Arrives at	Pittsburgh	3.07 p m
Fast Train Leaves	Crestline	12.45 p m
" " "	Alliance	4.40 p m
" " "	Salem	6.00 p m
" " "	Columbiana	5.36 p m
Arrives at	Pittsburgh	8.05 p m

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, June 11ht, 1860.—Trains leave Alliance as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Mail, 7.22, a m, arrive in Cleveland, 9.50, a m
Express, 5.25, p m arrive in Cleveland, 7.55 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Mail, 10.06 a m arrive in Pittsburgh 2.45 p m
Mail, 10.06 a m arrive in Wheeling 5.05 p m
Express, 8.55 p m arrive in Pittsburgh, 1.40 a m
Express, 8.55 p m arrive in Wheeling 5.00 a m

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Cleveland,	7.30 a m and	5.55 p m
Pittsburgh,	1.00 a m and	12.45 p m
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NEW HAT & CAP STORE.

M. R. Robinson, offers for sale at the new

HAT STORE.

in Salem. (North side of Main Street, four doors East of the Farmers Bank.)

HATS AND CAPS,

in great variety of style and material.

Call and examine his stock, and decide for yourselves concerning the quality of his goods, and the reasonableness of his prices.

Salem, April 7th, 1860.

WEST & WILSON, DOUBLE THREAD

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

PRICE THIRTY DOLLARS.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED!!

FOR SALE AT

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AT THE

SALEM EXCHANGE.

You will find a Good Assortment of

DRESS SILKS,

BEREAGE, CHALLIES, DELANES, ORGANDIES, FRENCH LAWNS AND POPLINS.

A good variety of

SHAWLS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDEBED CRAPE, (COLORED AND WHITE,) CHANGEABLE AND BLACK SILK, THIBET, STELLA AND BROCHA,

Bonnets, Hats, Shakers Hoods, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Notions of every kind, Straw, Soft and Silk Hats, Lisle Thread, Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts, Hosiery, READY MADE CLOTHING, AND MADE TO ORDER.

THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF GROCERIES AND SUGAR CURED HAMS.

JACOB HEATON.

Salem, April 27, 1860.

BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL'S

Genteel Boarding House,

AT

No. 832 South Street, below Ninth,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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April 2.—1y $2y'd.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER

A large and well selected assortment, of Choice and Beautiful

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,

Just received at ISAAC TRESCOTT'S.

BOTANIC Medicines for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale her entire stock of medicines, together with all the fixtures for preparing the same, at her residence on high street, Salem, Ohio. C. L. CHURCH.

March 1st, 1860.

LADIES,

YOU WHO DO NOT WANT TO BE HUMBUGGED WITH OLD GOODS AND OLD STYLES, AT OLD PRICES;

But would prefer New Goods and New Styles, at prices 20 per cent less than the market, will do well to call at the

CHEAP CORNER

OF

J. & L. SCHILLING,

SALEM, OHIO,

Who are now in receipt of their SECOND LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a splendid array of Dress Goods of New and beautiful Styles, White Crape and Summer Shawls, Silk, Chantilly and French Lace Mantillas and Points of the New Paris Styles. A large variety of richly Trimmed Fashionable Bonnets, Embroideries in Sets, very Cheap, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, Great variety of New Style Trimmings, Full Line of White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves and Gauntlets; and when it comes to Domestic Goods, such as Prints, Ginghams, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, and Shirtings, Pillow Case Cottons, Table Cloths, Towellings, Men's and Boy's cottonades, &c. We defy competition by men, even professing to sell at first cost. Our Stock of Carpets, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Glass and Queensware, Wall and Window Paper, Groceries, &c., &c., were never better, nor, We claim for the above stock, unusual attraction, and owing to the fact that no other house in Salem has visited the East, for a Second Stock of Goods for the Season, we claim more than ordinary superiority. Call early and examine for yourselves.

Thankful for past favors,
We remain, Yours, &c.,
J. & L. SCHILLING.

Salem, June 23, '60

FIRST ARRIVAL AT THE

VARIETY STORE.

E. E. BARR,

Having been to the East, takes pleasure in announcing to her numerous customers, and the public generally, that she has just returned with a more complete and extensive stock, than ever before; among which will be found,

White and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Ducals, Pollard Challie, Mohair Plaid, Madonna and Lavilla Cloth, Striped Debege, Chambray Gingham Lawns, Marseilles by the yard and for Trimming, Embroidered Skirting, Irish Linen, Bird Eye Diaper, Corset Gear, Nankeen, Cotton Tweed, Jackonet Muslin, Swiss Mull, Cambric, Hals Cord, Brilliants, Indian Mull Book, Naisbook and Paper Muslin, Book Muslin for Handkerchiefs, Queens Lawn, French and Silk Elastic, Match Safes,

GENT'S KID, SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES,

Ladies' Guantlets, Kid Finish, Kid and Thread Gloves, Mohair and Silk Mitts, Gent's and Boys' Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Shirt Bosoms, Rubber, Dressing, Neck Pocket, Curl and Twist Combs, Embroidery Sizers, Wood, Steel Bone and Rubber Knitting Needles, Moravian and Embroidery Cotton, Stellattoes, Tatting Shuttles, Netting Needles, Suspenders, Floss and Sewing Silk, White, Drab and Blue Cotton Yarn, Silk Oil Cloth, Infants Rubber Cloth, Buttons of all kinds, Hoop Skirts and Hoops, Perfumery, Corsets, Neck Ties, Dress Shields, Hosiery for Gents, Ladies and Children; Needles, Pins, Tape, Toys and Notions of every kind.

Thankful for past favors, we invite you all to call and examine our new stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

E. E. BARR.

One door West of J. McMillan's Book Store, Main Street, Salem, Ohio.

April, 27, 1860.

THE ANALYST.

A WEEKLY FAMILY PAPER

Devoted to Temperance, Progress, and Social Improvement.

PUBLISHED BY

J. A. SPENCER & H. H. ALLARDT,

197 Superior-st. (19 up stairs,) Cleveland, O.

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A full assortment of Historical, Poetical, Belletristic, Biblical, Juvenile, Law, and elegantly bound Gift Books,

SCHOOL AND MUSIC BOOKS,

Wholesale and Retail. A large stock and great variety of Foolscap Mercantile Post, Bath Post, Commercial Note and Billet Papers of various sizes, plain and fancy. Envelopes, plain and fancy, and all sizes; Ruruled Papers, Drawing Paper in roll, Tracing Cloth, Pattern & Tissue Paper, and materials for flowers. Arnold's Carmine, Red and Indelible Inks, Copying Books, Blank Books, Memorandums and Pass Books in great variety. Writing Books, Slate Pencils, Pulton's Outline Maps, Steel Pens, &c

Warranted Gold Pens,

Inkstands, Artists' Colors and Brushes, Portmonie Pocket Books, Pictures, Penholders, &c. Print, ers' Cards, Reward and Visiting Cards. A large assortment of Wall Paper; cheap Window Pictures, consisting of Rollers, Brackets, Cord, Tassels, Oil Cloth, Oil Shades, plain and fancy Paper, all of which the public is invited to call and examine.

"All of our customers, who come by night,
Will see our name in letters of bright light"
in the front window. J. M'MILLAN.

Salem, Nov. 5, 1859.

JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgment Notes and Summons for sale at this Office.

Miscellaneous.

From the N. Y. Independent.

OLD-TIME SCHOOLS.

Children have all heard much of the good old times when children were children, when women were taught to work, and all good and useful things were done. I have a few words to say to the 'contra' side of this matter which you may read to your grandmothers, children, and see if they ever heard anything like it. I had a talk with my grandma the other night about schools in the days when she was young, and she told the following stories of a village school.

'When I was one of the little girls, Uncle Roger Redwood taught the seminary. He used to take a nap in school every afternoon. He was very fat, and a great strong man. He would not have been thought fit for a teacher if he had not been strong enough to govern well; that is, to whip well. I guess he knew a little more than we did, but it was precious little.

One day when he was snoring soundly, two boys got some cotton wool of the girls and dipped it in the water-pail, and stuffed it in his ears. By and by Uncle Roger (that was what we called him) woke up. He was always as cross as a bear when he woke, and would commence threatening around and whipping for nothing, angry at himself because he had been asleep, and angry at us because he knew we had been having a good time. For we did, and that was a fact; and recess and when he was asleep was all the time we ever had any fun or peace. We did everything but make noise enough to wake him up—went in and out, played ball, made pictures, ate apples, and 'carried on' all we had a mind to. I'd like to see the school that wouldn't play when the master's asleep. But it was his fault, wa'nt it? What do you think, Nell, how would your school act?'

Nell, who sat at Grandmother's feet on the little stool, listening to every word, was usually known as a little rogue; and this question was a kind of home thrust. She colored and said she guessed there would be enough up to mischief, if they had such a chance.

'When he woke he was cross of course,' continued Grandma; 'but when he felt the cotton he raved around in a great style. We looked on sober enough while he pulled it out; it was all in little pieces, and not soon pulled out. Then he flourished his hickory, and ordered up the one who did it. No one stirred. Then he threatened to whip every scholar in school, if some one did not confess or tell. But we all knew the weight of Uncle Roger's hickory too well to do either. It was winter time, and the big boys were in school, so he cooled off, and promised to settle with us another time. It was no un common thing for the 'big boys' to whip the master in those times.

'I reckon Joshua remembers one chase old Mr Smith had after him and Dick Ryder.' Joshua was Grandma's eldest son, and my uncle. 'He brought both the boys up for making pictures on their slates. Even this deserved a whipping, if the teacher felt cross. So he made Dick put his finger to the mark and just as he was going to strike, Dick caught both his legs and threw him, and then both of the boys ran. Mr. Smith picked himself up and ran after them. The boys were youngest, and so kept ahead. Away they ran, past the meeting house lane, past the corner store, and so up the road till they came to the river. In plunged the boys, and in the teacher. But here the boys had the best of the race; they swam off and he soon gave out and turned back. The school had a grand time while he was gone, and a sorrowful one when he came back. As to the two runaways, they had to go to school again, and so they only put off the whipping till another time.'

'Why, Grandma,' said I, 'how could you keep teachers that behaved so?'

'It seemed about the best thing we could do. Our children must have some 'larning,' and we had to take what we could get. I hope my grandchildren are grateful for their privileges, and will make good use of them.'

Nell hung her head a little at this, for she knew it was said for her.

'Mother,' said Uncle Joshua, 'do you remember the teacher that used to throw his open knife at us? He would stick it at a boy's desk, and there it would stand vibrating, the blade buried deep in the wood. The boy was then told to bring it up, when he most likely took a whipping. Once three of us had our heads together whispering, when the penknife came whizzing between us, just grazing my ear.

'What a brutal act!' said I; 'your teachers might have been sued for such conduct.'

'Yes, but parents gave very little attention to such things; besides that, it was the fashion to be very severe with children. People tho't it was their duty. It was a sort of game, however between teachers and scholars to see which would get ahead. The older boys had to go and cut the whips. If they stayed too long, as they most likely did, they were the first to feel them. At length, they got a trick of slitting them through the middle, with their knives. The elastic wood came together right again, but at the very first stroke they would break. I knew a boy who had a piece of leather fitted to his back, which he wore under his jacket; another used to wear his atlas when it looked stormy. The most we learned at school was to dodge the teacher.'

All these things happened less than fifty years ago; and not fifty miles from New York city, where to-day hundreds of children enjoy teachers who have spent half their lives in learning to be cultivated, refined, and good enough to be their teachers. What good men and women this generation ought to make!

But listen again, children, while I tell you that learning, refinement, accomplishment, never will answer in the place of a renewed nature. They are worth much, but they often exist in company with the most cruel, mean, unholy lives. But they greatly adorn a christian life. They help us to be better and far more useful. We may be very glad, then, that our lives were not in the 'former times,' but do not forget 'unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required.'—*N. Y. Independent.*

Wife, (complainingly)—'I haven't more than a third of the bed.'

Husband, (triumphantly)—'That is all the law allows you.'

If instructing a child, you are vexed with it for want of adroitness, try, if you never have before, to write with your left hand, and remember that a child is all left hand.

A Young Exhorter (rather illiterate) once said: "Many people think it very wicked to dance, but, if I am a church member, I do think dancing is no civil resurrection as young people can have." The same individual said himself and family all belonged to the "Methodist disorder."

From the Providence Journal.

HE HOOKED THREE DOLLARS.

"And Eugene Aram walked between,
With gyves upon his wrist."

Going home the other evening, we met a negro boy some seventeen or eighteen years old, walking between two police men. His swarthy countenance was downcast and rueful, there was an expression of sorrow in his slouched hat, and he trod demurely, like one whose mind is ill at ease. He was evidently like Domino's master, 'rooted on a case,' and the men who grasped him by the collar were bearing him to the limbo of College Street. Poor fellow—we thought—what has he done—what crime has he committed that he is thus restrained of his liberty and hurried away to sleep under the dark walls of our ancient Tolbooth?

Behind the victim of the law there followed a crowd of urchins, whose faces, once white, were streaked with the soil of vagrancy, and whose noisy ejaculations and excited gestures bore testimony to their interest in the passing scene. Impelled by a sudden emotion of pity, we called to our side one of these ragged specimens of humanity, and addressing him in a kindly tone inquired what was the matter. Beads of sweat fell from this blossom of childhood as the dew drops from a flower—his eyes were all aflame, and in the hurry of the moment his tongue had almost lost the power of speech.

'He hooked three dollars.' 'He hooked three dollars,' was all we could make out of the boy's spasmodic reply—and he broke away to join the escort at the heels of justice. But the reply was enough—it cleared the doubt—it explained the mystery. That sooty rascal, as the world would say, took money from some forbidden till. In spite of the decalogue—in spite of the courts—with the full light of our republican institutions, and our free schools and our civilization of the nineteenth century, shining in his face,—in very sight of the First Baptist meeting house—a monument of religion and good morals,—that sooty rascal, disregarding both the divine and the human commandment, thrust his hand into the treasury of his neighbor and 'hooked' three dollars.

And what shall be done with him? There was no insanity in his grandfather, and the larceny is too small to be called a breach of trust. Fifty dollars would be a more respectable theft—five hundred would have given him the benefit of a compromise—and five thousand would have sent him scot free. But to 'hook' three dollars was not only wicked but unwise. There are no extenuating circumstances in the act—there are no outside sympathies, there are no chances for bargains or soft appliances; there is not a loop hole for escape. The rascal 'hooked' three dollars. Give him a speedy sentence and six months in the penitentiary.

And are there no extenuating circumstances? Who can tell the temptation that brought the prisoner to the dock? Oh friend of humanity, shivering at the bare thought of crime, three dollars which are so small a sum to you, may have been to this boy an amount seen only in his dreams. The moral light which gleams about your steps may not have reached his dark and crooked path, and his naked heart exposed to the hard trials of life, may lack those shields of education, and comfort, and respectability which keeps you from sin. Will you give him six month's in the penitentiary? Then let those who never 'hooked' three dollars escort him to the iron door and bolt him in. Reader, do you think there would be a long procession? Would there be grocers following, and men who sell cotton, and dealers in calicoes and silks, and jewelers, and lawyers, and politicians, and clergymen, and mechanics and traders and professional men of every name and kind? We will not pretend to say, but it seems to us that three dollars may be stolen and yet not be taken in invisible money nor out of a private drawer. We have heard of pound weights that did not weigh a pound—of gallon measures that did not hold a gallon—and of yard sticks not quite thirty six inches long. We have heard, too, that gunpowder tea was often mixed with less costly Souchong, and that sugar sometimes owned its firmness to delicate crystals of sand. We have heard besides, that characters and reputations have been robbed piece meal by a process called scandal, and by covert words which spoke the truth and yet conveyed a lie. Alas! we fear that if young Sambo goes to jail attended only by those who have no 'three dollars' on their conscience, he will take his march like a celebrated horseman—solitary and alone. Spare him then, and let his penalty be light for the sake of his paler and more righteous brethren. His body is muscular, but a cell is damp and rheumatic, and may wast his strength, and those proud shoulders so ready for work may be hardly withy and elastic enough to bear up the sins of a multitude.

BOY LOST.

He had black eyes, with long lashes, red cheeks, and hair black and almost curly. He wore a crimson plaid jacket, with full trousers, buttoned on. Had a habit of whistling and asking questions. Was accompanied by a small black dog. It is a long while now since he disappeared. I have a very pleasant house and much company. My guests say, 'Ah! it is pleasant here! Everything has such an orderly, put-away look—nothing about under foot, no dirt!'

But my eyes are aching for the sight of whittlings and cut paper upon the floor; of tumble-down card houses; of wooden sheep and cattle; of pop-guns, bows and arrows, whips, tops, go-carts, blocks and trumpery. I want to see boats a-rigging, and kites a-making. I want to see crumbles on the carpet, and paste spilt on the kitchen table. I want to see the chairs and table turned the wrong way about; I want to see sand-making and corn-popping; and to find jack-knives and fish-hooks among my muslins; yet these things used to fret me once.

They say—'How quiet you are here; ah! one here may settle his brains and be at peace.' But my ears are aching for the pattering of little feet; for a hearty shout, a shrill whistle, a gay tra la la, for the crack of little whips, for the noise of drums, fifes and tin trumpets; yet these things made me nervous once.

They say—'Ah! you have leisure—nothing to disturb you; what heaps of sewing we have time for.' But I long to be asked for a bit of string or an old newspaper; for a cent to buy a slate pencil or peanuts. I want to be coaxed for a piece of new cloth for jibs or main sails, and then to hem the same; I want to make little flags and bags to hold marbles. I want to be followed by little feet all over the house; teased for a bit of dough for a little cake, or to bake a pie in a saucer. Yet these things used to fidget me.

They say—'Ah! you are not tied at home. How delightful to be always at liberty to go to concerts, lectures and parties; no confinement for you.' But I want confinement, I want to listen for the school bell mornings; to give the last hasty wash and brush, and then to watch, from the window, nimble feet bounding to school. I want frequent rents to mend, and to replace lost buttons; I want to obliterate mud stains, fruit stains, molasses stains, and paints of all colors. I want to be sitting by a little crib of evenings when weary little feet are at rest, and prattling voices are hushed, and mothers may sing their lullabies, and tell over the oft repeated stories. They don't know their happiness then—those mothers. I didn't. All these things I called confinement once.

A manly figure stands before me now. He is taller than I, has thick black whiskers, and wears a frock coat, bosomed shirt and cravat. He has just come from college. He brings Latin and Greek in his countenance, and busts of the old philosophers for the sitting room. He calls me mother, but I am rather unwilling to own him.

He stoutly declares that he is my boy, and says he will prove it. He brings me a small pair of white trousers, with gay stripes at the sides, and asks if I didn't make them for him when he joined the boys militia? He says he is the very boy, too, that made the bonfire near the barn, so that we came very near having a fire in earnest. He brings his little boat to show the red stripe on the sail (it was the end of the piece,) and the name on the stern—'Lucy Low'—a little girl of our neighborhood, who, because of her long curls and pretty round face, was the chosen favorite of my little boy. Her curls were long since cut off, and she has grown to be a tall, handsome girl. How the red comes to his face when he shows me the red on the boat. Oh! I see it all as plain as if it were written in a book. My little boy is lost, and my big boy will soon be. Oh! I wish he were a little tired boy in a long white night gown, lying in his crib, with me sitting by, holding his hand in mine, pushing the curls back from his forehead, watching his eyelids droop, and listening to his deep breathing.

If I only had my little boy again, how patient I would be. How much I would bear, and how little I would fret and scold. I can never have him back again; but there are still many mothers who have not lost their little boys. I wonder if they know they are living their very best days; that now is the time to really enjoy their children. I think if I had been more to my little boy I might now be more to my grown up one.—*Waverly Magazine.*

THE GENTLE RAIN.

Like dews that fall on Hermon's hill,
And reach the thirsty plain,
The blessings of the clouds distill
In showers of gentle rain.

The drooping flower uplift its head,
Its spike the corn upreare;
On every wilted field is shed
The joy of welcome tears.

All nature owns reviving part
In boon so lavish given,
As sinks to earth's exhausted heart
The bounteous meed of heaven.

On shrub and flower—on plain or heighth
No drop descends in vain;
Flower, forest, field, and stream, unite
To bless the gentle rain.

Sayings of Children.—A little boy three years old, I believe, was blessed with a new little sister. The day following he was required to be very still, and the reason given therefor, that his mother was very weak, and his sister too. He obeyed the injunction carefully. In the course of the day some playmates came to the house; he rushed to the door, and putting his little finger up to check the noise, said, 'Be very quiet—I have got a new baby sister, and she is very weak and tired—for she has walked all the way from heaven to-day, and you must not disturb her.'—*Little Pilgrim.*

As Sir Walter Scott was leaning on Purdy's Arm, in one of his walks, Tom said, 'Them are fine novels of yours, Sir Walter; they are just invaluable to me.' 'I am glad to hear it, Tom.' 'Yes, sir, for when I have been out all day, hard at work, and come home, vara tired, if I sit down with a pot of porter by the fire, and take up one of your novels, I'm asleep directly.'

Not Timid.—'One of the religious papers now lying on our table,' says the N. Y. Sunday Mercury, 'gravely informs us that 'Jesus Christ is daily in the Fulton street prayer-meeting!' If we were of the betting order, we would stake a bet on the assertion, that this eminent teacher has not only not visited the above locality, but that, if he were to appear again on earth, it would be one of the last places he would come near, unless it were with a whip of small cords, to drive out the Pharisees, as he once did from the temple in Jerusalem.'

THE DROUTH IN KANSAS.

The Kansas correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, under date of July 17th, depicts the terrible state of affairs in that Territory from drouth, as follows:

'For the last four or five months we have not had rain enough to hardly wet the ground. The consequence is, there will be no crops of any kind in Southern Kansas. Our corn is near or quite dead; our grass for hay is entirely out of the question, for there is none—the hot sun has entirely destroyed it. What the people are going to do for something to eat, God only knows. We are almost as bad off as Capt. Riley was in the midst of the great African desert, with the burning sun over his head and the hot earth beneath his feet, and no water, no food, and no hope in the future, at least for us, for our crops are past cure now. Our neighbors can be seen in conversation about what we are going to do. Why, they say, twelve months we have prayed for rain, yet none came, seven months for a Homestead Bill, yet none came; and three long years for better times, and yet no change. Hark! hear me tell God's truth. As I write in my house, the wind flaps over me; the sun heats it so, that the wind almost burns me; wife is now roasting eggs on the stone steps in front of my house, the stove and tin boiler are too hot to bear my hands on them, standing in the house where the sun cannot touch them—they are hot by the wind blowing on them through the open door. Why, every flap of wind is like the heat of fire from a burning building.

'I have just shut the door to keep the hot wind from blowing on me. To say that it has not rained for twelve months, would not be telling the truth; but to say that not more that four or five inches of rain had fallen in that time, would be nearly or quite true. Now, for God's sake, what are the people to do? We can't stay here without food for ourselves and cattle. Many of us have not got money to pay for our land, or to get away with, to say nothing of buying food for our wives and children, either here or somewhere else. Is it now time for all kinds of green sauce, yet none is here. Our last year's crop is all gone, or nearly so. Unless the great God of Heaven sends us manna from some place, some of us must starve. You remember the potato rot of Ireland. The kindness and liberality of the open hearted Americans saved poor Ireland from starvation then; and may not the people of poor, down-trodden, long-suffering and now forsaken Kansas have a faint hope that some Eastern American will make the move to have provisions and clothing forwarded to the suffering poor of this territory. Many of us live on milk and Indian bread—the latter almost gone—the former will soon dry up for want of grass. I am now forty years old; was born in the State of New York; have been in Linn county, Kansas Territory, three years, and never in all my life did I see such a hopeless time.'

AN EVENING IN SUMMER.

BY CHARLES G. EASTMAN.

The sun has set at last! the sky,
That all the hot and stifling day
Hung like a burning arch on high,
Grows, as the fierce heat dies away,
Cool and refreshing; o'er the glades
The hills loom giant-like and grim,
And meadows, in the misty shades
Of night, look shadowy and dim.

The sun is down, yet in the west
Is lingering still the day's last light,
Around the hills his glory blest,
When sinking slowly from the sight;
And far above the mountain brown,
Along the dreamy azure, sleep
The small, white clouds, like tufts of down
Upon the bosom of the deep.

As twilight fades, how all the earth
The night with solemn gladness fills!
The moon, as fair as at her birth,
When heaven is wedded to the hills,
Through fleecy clouds around her flung,
Wheels up beside the same sweet star,
That, with her, when the sky was young,
Looked over Eden from afar.

Beneath the moon the wild brook learns
Its own sweet music; o'er the plain
The latent husbandman returns
Rejoicing to his home again;
While from the dense old forest trees,
Where shrouded from the scorching heat
All day it slept, the evening breeze
Comes sweeping up the dusty street;

And passing on its mission goes
To cool the parched and fevered soil;
To bless the fainting vine that throws
Its tendrils round the door of toil,
And stir the myriad leaves, until
Their rising murmur swells along
With all life's utterances, that fill
The world with a perpetual song.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FATHER.

The Duke of Kent was the fourth son of that narrow, bigoted, and stubborn monarch, George III., and was born in 1767. His great failing was a fatal facility of falling into debt, and the more he was allowed for his support, the deeper he ran into debt. This made him odious in the sight of his father. He was a brave and firm officer, and in 1794 received the thanks of the British House of Commons and of the Irish Parliament for his gallant conduct and meritorious service at the capture of Gaudaloupe. At the end of his campaign in the West Indies he returned to Canada as commander-in-chief of the forces in British America. In 1802 he was appointed Governor of Gibralter, and by his energy and firmness succeeded in suppressing a very formidable mutiny in the garrison. He then returned to England, and remained there in retirement until his debts had so increased that he found it necessary to seek seclusion on the continent, taking up his residence in Brussels. This was in 1817. In 1818 he married at Coburg the Princess Leiningen, a widow, who was as poor as himself. They made out to live pretty happily in a very humble style at Amorbach, the pretty capital of the small principality of Leiningen. In due course of time it became evident that the Duchess of Kent was pregnant, and the Duke regarded it as of the first importance that the child should be born in England. But the united resources of the parents were not sufficient to meet the expenses of crossing the Channel. Not a member of the royal family, when applied to, would aid them, and it was only by the contributions of a few obscure and untitled friends of the Duke of Kent, in London, that the money was raised. The impoverished couple reached Kensington Palace but a few days before their daughter Victoria—the present sovereign of Great Britain—was born, May 24, 1816. They returned to Amorbach within a few months, and there in January, 1820, the Duke died of inflammation of the lungs. In politics the Duke was steady on the liberal side, and to this fact the hostility of his father and brothers is attributed, rather than to his improvidence. Such being the history of his ancestor, it is but natural that the Queen should desire that her oldest son should visit some of the scenes of her father's exile. The treatment he received seems to separate him from the ignoble race of the 'four Georges.'

Good Opinion of One's Self.—If white people sometimes think negroes incapable of taking care of themselves, negroes sometimes think themselves smarter than white people. Here is an amusing instance:

The late Chief Justice Marshall, while riding one morning to Court in his single carriage, his horse fell and broke a shaft. He was puzzled what to do. Tom a neighboring negro wagoner, happening to drive up, he asked Tom if he could help him out of his difficulty.

'O, yes, massa, if you'll lend me your knife.

'Tom took the knife and cut a sapling pole and a grape vine from a neighboring thicket, with which he speedily spliced up the broken shaft.

'Now, Tom' said the Judge, 'why didn't I think of that?'

'O, massa,' replied Tom, '*you know some people will hab more sense dan oders.*'

Industry.—Put no dependence on genius. If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well directed labor; nothing worth having is to be obtained without it.

A traveler of taste at once perceives that the wise are polite all the world over, but that fools are only polite at home.

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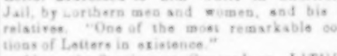

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